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series of years. He, however, also notes that there have been some cases in which these desirable results have not been attained. The forms given include four complete voting trust agreements, many special provisions included in trust certificates, and the provisions for the extension and termination of such trust agreements.

This will be found of value to any one who is interested in drawing up documents for purposes of this kind, and in part II there is described the business side of the matter, as it has actually been worked out in many cases.

The book will be valuable to any lawyer who has need of information upon the legal phases of the question, and will also furnish interesting reading for the layman who is anxious to learn something of the process of control of corporations by such methods.

H. L. WILGUS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (IN ENGLAND AND WALES), by G. Glover Alexander, M.A., LL.M. Cambridge University Press, 1915; pp. x, 235.

The preface of this small work tells us that "it is intended as a first book for newly appointed justices of the peace, superior police officers, and law students; that it is hoped that it will also appeal to a larger class of general readers who are interested in subjects bordering on the domain of law, history, politics and sociology." Hardy as that broad purpose seems, it is fairly accomplished, for, while readers other than justices, police officers, and law students, of England, will find that some of the material is not grist for their mills, the mechanical construction of the book will facilitate the process of selection.

Parts I and II deal with the judicial administration of criminal law, the organization of the courts and the procedure therein, particular attention being given to the justice of the peace. Part III deals with the relation of the executive to crime—the prerogative of mercy, extradition, police, prisons, etc. Part IV contains a discussion of some recent legislation, dealing with parole, and with special classes of offenders, children, lunatics, and habitual criminals, together with some meager statistics of crime.

It is obviously impossible to cover such a broad field as is indicated by this synopsis with any fullness of detail. Yet, in spite of this the outstanding feature of the work is its realism. To the lawyer, especially, who so seldom finds in his professional literature anything except the positive rules of law, with reasoning more or less technical and artificial in justification of the rules, it will be almost a shock to read this author's practical discussion of the actual working of the English criminal law. The following illustrates the point: "The jury have a right to return a general verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty; and that being the case, however legislators and lawyers may define and refine as to the legal distinction between murder and manslaughter, and however well an intelligent jury may appreciate the subtle differences between them, as lucidly explained by a learned judge, it always remains open to the jury so to find the facts as to bring the case under either head. Hence it has been said that murder is a crime for which a jury of twelve of his

fellow countrymen unanimously think that a man ought to be hanged, and manslaughter is a crime for which such a jury think he ought not to be hanged, but to receive some lesser degree of punishment. Only so are the dry bones of *malice prepense* articulated into a working system, yet how seldom are we presented with anything more than the bones.

EDGAR N. DURFEE.

THE LAW OF ELECTRICITY, by Arthur F. Curtis of the New York Bar, Albany, N. Y. Matthew Bender & Co., 1915; pp. lxxxiv, 1033.

The author realizes that he is not dealing with any recognized branch of jurisprudence. Rather he follows the legal problems arising by reason of the use of electricity through many branches of the law, such as contracts, torts, corporations, municipal corporations and many others. The fundamental principles of these subjects are largely assumed, except as they may find special application in cases involving or growing out of the use of electricity. In this manner the author undertakes to include discussion of electrolysis, electrical injuries, powers, duties and regulation of electrical companies, eminent domain, taxation, electrical contracts, municipal ownership, abutting owners, interference with currents, injuries to appliances, conduits, street railways, master and servant and evidence. As possibly more than half of the decisions have been rendered in the last ten years, the timeliness of a collection and discussion of these cases in a single volume is apparent. The work covers the decisions of the United States, England and Canada.

EDWIN C. GODDARD.